success stories and gaps. Operation research and studies could thereafter be got conducted on intcr-sectoral/cross cutting themes.

(v) In order to ensure optimal utilisation of funds, funds would be linked to performance, determined by incremental increases in key indicators.

(vi) Payment of arrears to the staff of the family welfare department will be cleared by 31st March, 2001. Funds will also be provided for supplies and equipment essential for meeting the unment need, like contraceptives, vaccines, drugs, tubal rings etc. either through re-appropriation or by providing additional funds.

(c) and (d) The National Population Policy, 2000, has an Action Plan, comprising over 100 operational strategies. The immediate objective is to address the unmet needs in contraception, health infrastructure, and trained health personnel providing reproductive and child health care. The medium term objective is to bring about reductions in total fertility rate to 2.1 by 2010. The long-term objective is to bring about population stabilization by 2045.

Family Welfare Schemes for Tribals in Uttar Pradesh

†*372. SHRI MANOHAR KANT DHYANI: Will the Ministerof HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of family welfare scheme sponsored by Government for the benefit of tribals living in adivasi dominant areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the names of agencies working for the same;

(c) the status of these programmes in tribal Tehsil of Chakrota in Dehradun district; and

(d) the total number of beneficiaries during the last three years; till now?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): (a) All the schemes implemented by Government under the National Family Welfare Programme are extended for the benefit of tribals in adivasi

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

dominant areas of Uttar Pradesh. Some of the major schemes are: (!) Reproductive and Child Health Programme; (2) Immunisation; (3) Provision of equipment, drugs and contraceptives; (4) Maintenance of primary health care infrastructure. For setting up of primary health care infrastructure in tribal areas, relaxed norms are applied as is given in the table below:

Centre	Population norms	
	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal Area
Sub Centre	5000	3000
PHC	30000	20000
CHC	120000	80000

(b) In addition to organisations/institutions of the Central Government and the State Government, the following agencies are assisting in the implementation of family welfare programme in UP.:—

* Slate Innovations in Family Planning Services Agency (SIFPSA),
* Utthan—Centre for Sustainable Development and Poverty Alleviation, Allahabad,
* Indian Association of Women and Child Relief. Lucknow,
* Indian Institute for Development Studies and Research, Allahabad,
* World Welfare and Research Institute, Gonda,
* Family Planning Association of India, Lucknow,
* New Public School Samiti, Lucknow,
* Naujhil Integrated Rural Project lor Health and Development, Delhi
* Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust, Dehradun

(c) and (d) A statement I indicating achievements under various programmes in tribal tehsil of Chakrata in Dehradun, for the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is enclosed.

Statement—I

Beneficiaries (achievements) under Reproductive and Child Health (RCH), Immunisation and Sterilisation and IUD Insertion in Tehsil-CHAKRATA (TRIBAL AREAS), District—DEHRADUN for the last three years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

SI. No	Particulars	1997 -98		1998 -99		1999-:	2000
		Target	Achie-vement	Target	Achie-vement	Target	Achie-vement
1	B.C.G.	3880	4050	3500	3518	3695	3567
2	POLIO	3880	4307	3500	3471	3695	3580
3	DPT	3880	4307	3500	3471	3695	3580
4	MEASLES	3880	4239	3500	3509	3695	3573
5	TT	4400	3907	3900	3256	3800	3422
6	DT	—	2967	—	1338	—	2317
7	ANC REGISTRATION	4400	2689	3900	3 233	3800	3331
8	Institutional Deliveries	—	59	—	226	—	204
9	Deliveries by LHV/ANM	—	886	—	784	—	1018
10	Deliveries by						
11	Trained persons	—	183	—	195	—	268
	Deliveries by Untrained persons	—	265	—	391	—	304
12	Maternal death Before delivery	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Maternal death during delivery						
14	Maternal death within 5 week of delivery						
15	Male sterilisation	10	21	10	25	20	14
16	Female ster.	189	243	200	316	200	247
17	IUD Insertion	674	795	760	794	760	807
18	Oral Pill Users	284	412	310	440	310	350
19	Condom Users	692	1541	760	1302	760	935

Income from sale of forest products

†*373. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH: SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ample possibilities exist to earn financial benefits and additional income from the production and sale of non-wood and other forest products;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government have undertaken the Joint Forest Management Programme; and

(d) if so, at which places this programme has been undertaken, so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) The National Forest Policy, 1988 provides the basic principles for management of forests. According to the policy, the principal aim of the forest management is to ensure environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance. The derivation of direct economic benefit is subordinate to the principal aim. The protection, improvement and enhancement of production of Minor Forest Produce with due regard to generation of employment and income has been identified as one of the essentials of forest management. The policy also stresses for sufficient provision of fodder, fuel and pasture, specifically in areas adjoining forest, in order to prevent depletion of forest beyond the sustainable limit. The Policy envisages for intensive afforestation programme with special emphasis on augmenting fuel wood production to meet requirement of the rural people.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing various centrally sponsored afforestation schemes in conformity with above principals. For sustainbale development and conservation of forest, a long term perspective plan "National Forestry Action Programme' has been prepared.

(c) and (d) It has been decided to involve village communities and Non-governmental Organisations in the regeneration, management and protection of forests through Joint Forest Management. Twenty-two states have so far adopted and programme and at present about 10.248 million hectares of forests are managed through 36,130 Joint Forests Management Committees in various States.

Ganga Action Plan

*374. SHRI ABANI ROY:
SHRI AMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.